

## WHERE IS THE PROOF?

Democratic Claims as to People's Satisfaction Are Weak.

Latest Election Reports Certainly Do Not Show That the Party is Assuredly Developing Strength With the Voters.

It is the custom of those who burn incense before the present national administration and do all that they can to prevent its natural opponents from uniting to make their strength effective, to say that the country is well pleased with Mr. Wilson, his policies and his party. It is often asserted "the people" and made effective opposition to his program impossible.

How do these supporters of the administration know all this? Where is their proof? How do they deduce such conclusions from the latest election returns? What foundation have they for their assertions?

The record tells a different story. It shows no such conditions. On the contrary, the statistics furnish abundant evidence that the party in power at Washington is still a minority party, that its head is still opposed in respect to his policies and his political methods, by a strong majority of the voters of the United States and that he stands in no better position than he did when he was elected, with his two leading opponents polling about 1,300,000 more votes than he received.

That is the lesson of the returns from Michigan last spring and from New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Maryland and other states where more or less extensive tests of public sentiment were made at the polls in November. It is the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the elections in Chicago and St. Louis and from many other tests of the position of the Democratic party in the estimation of the public.

It is a commonplace of politics that there is much increased activity and confidence in the Republican party, in many parts of the country, and that a corresponding diminution of Democratic hopes is clearly discerned by those who watch the currents of public life and popular sentiment.

In short, the pretense that the Wilson administration has won the people and broken down effective opposition is transparently insincere. Those who understand the conditions existing have no such delusions, whatever they say for publication.

### High Cost of Government.

Democrats in control of congress who are preparing to spend almost \$1,100,000,000 a year should read the report of Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

The total value of the principal crops of the United States for 1913 was about \$5,000,000,000. More than one-fifth of this goes for the national government alone, to say nothing of the states and municipalities.

The corn crop, with a value of \$1,500,000,000, was the only one that exceeded the national expenditure. The cost of government is greater than the combined value of the wheat, oat and barley crops. It is greater than the combined value of the hay and potato crops. It is greater than the combined value of the cotton, tobacco and rice crops.

One reason why the cost of living is high is found in the fact that the cost of government is high.—New York World (Dem.).

### Voters Dissatisfied.

"Farmers of New England don't like the way things are going under the new administration even a little bit," remarked former Gov. Nahum J. Bacheelder of Nashua, N. H., at one time master of the National Grange, at the Willard. Governor Bacheelder came to Washington, not particularly to attend the meeting of the Republican national committee, but he timed his visit so as to be here when the committee met. He expressed satisfaction at the result of the meeting, and prophesied that the spirit of harmony and evident determination to make a vigorous campaign next year and in 1916 would bring results. The governor was for 26 years secretary of the state board of agriculture of New Hampshire. Democratic victory last year caused him to become a private citizen.—Washington Post.

### Food for Thought for Wilson.

In that somewhat academic detachment in which President Wilson is frequently observed to dwell he appears to have overlooked another fact. If his system of nominating presidents had prevailed in the summer of 1912 it is quite certain that Woodrow Wilson would not now be president. And it is equally certain that the president now, if a Democrat, would be the Hon. Champ Clark, with Mr. William Randolph Hearst as the power behind the throne.

### The Reason.

A prospective juror in Judge Cooper's court yesterday was asked: "What are you doing now?" "Nothing. Wilson is president."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The chances are you would never have heard William J. Bryan criticize the senate rules permitting speeches without terminal facilities if he had succeeded in wedging his way in.

As a Diplomat, Mr. Bryan is the most profitable lecturer in the world.

## THE LIGHT CHINESE PLOW

Made Entirely of Wood Except for Peculiar Shaped "Share" Which is Iron.

London.—Here is a snapshot of a village scene in South China. The village is near the coast, and consequently most of the men find employment in fishing, while the women cultivate the land, the crops grown consisting chiefly of rice and sweet potatoes. The woman in the foreground of the photograph is carrying on her shoulder a plough of the kind universally used in the district. It is made entirely of wood except for the peculiar-shaped "share," which is of iron.



Chinese Women With a Light Plow.

and it is usually transported from place to place in the manner shown. In use it is drawn by one of the native cattle or by a water-buffalo. The other woman holds in her hand a hook of the kind used for cutting the long, coarse grass on the uncultivated hill-sides (there is much of this done), and across her shoulder she has a carrying pole. The head-dresses of both women are quaint and characteristic. What appears to be a rough crushing-mill is partly shown in a corner of the photograph. It consists merely of a circular slab of granite resting on another larger slab, which has a channel cut round its outer edge with a lipped outlet. A hole in the side of the upper slab is apparently intended for the insertion of a bar or hand-spike, by which it could be turned, while another hole, through its center, provides a means of ingress for the article to be crushed.

## \$80,000 FOR STAMP ALBUMS

Late Earl of Crawford's British Collection Sold in London Includes Rarest of Specimens.

London.—The late Earl of Crawford's collection of British stamps was sold for \$80,000. The purchasers are Edward Healey & Co. of London. The sale of the British stamps from this philatelic collection leaves in the possession of the Crawford family only the American stamps collected by the late earl. All his other stamps were sold in 1912. They included some of the rarest specimens extant and filled 60 volumes. The price paid for them was not made public.

The late earl of Crawford, who died in February last, was elected president of the Philatelic Society of England on the accession to the throne of King George, who is an enthusiastic philatelist and was president of the society for many years. It was announced at the time that the earl of Crawford's collection was second only to that of the king, who has been collecting since his boyhood.

Among the rare stamps of this country in the collection which apparently has not yet been disposed of are the provisional issues by postmasters between the years 1845 and 1847, prior to the earliest general issues by the American government. One of the stamps is the very rare 20-cent St. Louis specimen, with a picture of two bears. This stamp is valued at \$1,500. Another rarity is the Annapolis five-cent envelope stamp of 1846, the value of which is estimated also at \$1,500.

## SPEED DUE TO KISSING GIRL

"Ah, Those Beautiful Lips!" He Claims Before Judge, and Companion Calls Policeman "Horrid."

New York.—Armond Schmoll, a handsome youth, was assessed \$25 by Magistrate Corrigan for the city's benefit for kissing a young person he described as his "best girl" while driving a motor car at 40 miles an hour.

Policeman Haggerty ran Schmoll down on Broadway. "Ah," said the young man, who said he was a citizen of France, "if I was going too fast I am all regret. I did not know."

"But why did you go so fast?" asked the policeman.

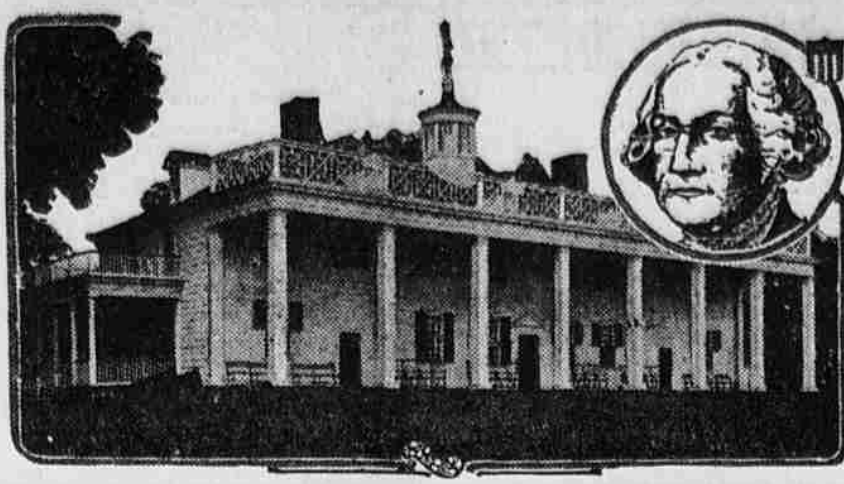
"There was an opportunity to kiss my best girl, who was beside me," said Schmoll. "My attention was on those most beautiful lips and I could not set my soul upon them with my eye on the indicator of speed."

The young woman said she thought less of Policeman Haggerty than of any other person or object in the world. She went so far as to call him a "horrid thing."

## Was Too Late to Vote.

Watertown, N. Y.—One month after election day, a farmer appeared at the polling place in Gouverneur and inquired where he should vote. He was bewildered when informed he was thirty days late.

## MOUNT VERNON AND ITS IMMORTAL OWNER



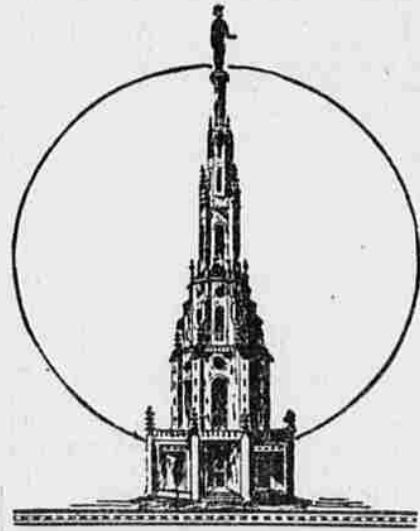
## GREAT MONUMENT MERELY PROJECTED

Citizens of New York Planned to Honor Washington, But the Idea Was Abandoned.

SIXTY-five years ago the chief topic of interest among the citizens of New York, apart from the Mexican war which was then in progress, was the great Washington monument which it was proposed to erect in Hamilton Square, which covered the blocks now contained between Third and Fifth avenues, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets.

That was six years before Central Park had been outlined. Hamilton Square was a portion of the old common lands of the city, and in the new city map prepared in 1807 by the street commissioners who laid out the city on its present rectangular lines, this plot was retained intact as a park. It appears on the maps of the city up to 1869, at which time it was wiped out of existence, the western part being sold and the eastern, including everything east of Park avenue, being allotted by the city to various institutions, as the Normal college, the Seventh regiment, the New York Foundling asylum, Mount Sinai, and Hahnemann hospitals, most of which still occupy large sections of the old square.

The very name of Hamilton Square, as well as the towering monument, for which several thousand dollars



was raised, are among the things which have passed into history. They have wellnigh been forgotten. The Washington monument got as far as the laying of the cornerstone. It was a big event, calling forth what was said to have been the largest and most enthusiastic parade held in the city up to that time.

George W. Morris, the most popular poet of the time, wrote a poem in honor of the occasion; the governor of the state, the mayor of the city, and a host of lesser lights and officials were in attendance. Backed by an organization known as the Washington Monument association, incorporated by the legislature, and including among its trustees many of the wealthiest merchants of the city, the patriotic citizens looked forward eagerly to the completion of a monument costing at least \$1,000,000, which promised to rise to such a height on the high land of Hamilton Square as to make it visible to mariners 50 miles at sea.

The history of this Washington monument movement, which reached its climax on October 19, 1847, and then suddenly lapsed into oblivion, dates from 1833 when, headed by Gov. Morgan Lewis, a large number of influential citizens determined that New York should erect to the memory of George Washington the grandest monument in the country. They were incorporated by the legislature as the Washington Monument association.

No serious effort appears to have been made to raise money. In 1843 the project was renewed, but this also met with no better success. Spurred on by the efforts of Isaac S. Lyon, one of the noteworthy characters of the time, whose occupation was that of a humble cartman, the third association under the same name was incorporated in March, 1847, and this was the only one that showed any genuine activity. Lyon's efforts for the cause consisted chiefly in a pamphlet which he wrote and widely circulated, entitled "The Washington Monument, Shall It Be Built?" an address which he dedicated to the citizens of New York in 1846.

"Let it be such a monument as earth never saw before," he said, "for it will be dedicated to the memory

of earth's paragon of human greatness. Let its foundation be laid deep in the solid earth, and let its summit tower high above all surrounding objects—the delight and admiration of every beholder—beautiful in the sunshine, majestic in the storm, the last object that shall linger in the gaze of the wanderer as he steams down our noble bay, and the first that shall break upon his enraptured vision when he returns."

The humble cartman estimated the probable cost of the monument at \$500,000, although the design, as afterwards adopted, called for an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. Lyon, however, worked out a simple method for raising the money, and had the citizens responded there would probably now be a towering shaft as a memorial to Washington within a block or so of the Normal College building.

"A correct census of the city," explained Lyon, "would probably exhibit a population of 400,000 souls, one-fourth, at least, of whom would be able to contribute something towards such a noble work. Suppose that 100,000 of our population should agree to contribute one dollar a year for five years toward defraying the expenses. At the end of five years we should present the country with a monumental structure to the memory of George Washington such as no country has ever reared to the memory of its most distinguished benefactor."

## ADVICE ALL SHOULD HEED

Pithy Sayings Attributed to Washington Show Strong Good Sense of the First President.

Undertake not what you cannot perform; but be careful to keep your promise.

Vile words should not be used in jest or in earnest. Scoff at none, although they give occasion.

Haste not to relate news if you know not the truth thereof. In talking of things you have heard, name not your author always. A secret dispose not.

Associate yourself with men of good quality if you value your reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

Speak not when others speak, sit not when others stand, walk not when others stop.

Zealously strive to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

Speak no evil of the absent; it is unjust.

Let us have a government by which our lives, our liberties and properties will be secure.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any.

When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously, in reverence.

## WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE

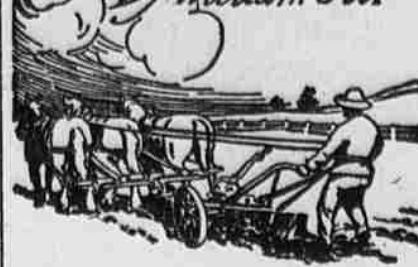


Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

## A Washington Note.

One of the minor historical mysteries is whether George Washington ever held a commission in the British army. In 1743 one George Washington was gazetted to a colonelcy in the Queen's Royal Regiment of Dragoons. The George Washington in question was never on the active list, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the man who made the great American republic may actually have held a British commission.—Dundee Advertiser.

## NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Don't overfeed the stock.

Sheep demand clean water.

Don't overload your horses.

Farming is a business proposition.

Don't simply keep cows. Make the cows keep you.

Alfalfa insures larger yields from the crops that follow.

Notice which hens are most active. They are the best layers.

Sometimes it is a good plan to leave the stubble to catch the snow.

Only 25 per cent. of the land area of the United States is improved farm land.

Cut alfalfa or clover hay are good green feeds for hens at this time of the year.

A load of corn is more cheaply transported when converted into animal products.

The man who neglects to water the poultry does not deserve any profits from them.

Give hens good care, and it goes without saying that they will play fair, and keep on laying.

Don't keep a horse going after it begins to show signs of exhaustion. You will save time by resting a bit.

It is hard to choose between poor ventilation in a barn and too much air. Better find the golden mean.

Dairymen can well give a little consideration to several of the types of milking machines now on the market.

Early pullets and young hens up to two years of age are the kind from which to get a liberal supply of eggs in winter.

To realize how you are coming out, you must know what feed is costing you, as well as how much butter fat the cows are giving.

The best way to mend straps on common farm-work harness is to rivet with copper rivets. They never rot, and hold better than wax-ends.

Experiments and investigations have proved that the milking qualities of a cow depend almost as much on her sire's mother as on her own dam.

Unless the relation between protein and carbohydrates in the ratio is about right either one or the other will not be used at its fullest advantage.

According to a report recently issued, the total value of our agricultural products in 1912 will be \$5,000,000,000, or \$296,000,000 more than 1912.

An American patent has been granted to an Englishman for a process for preserving eggs by dipping them first in gelatine and then in a solution of amyl acetate.

Washing and drying a cow's udder before milking has been found to keep about 90 per cent. of the filth out of the milk that usually gets in when an open pail is used.

Cover crops are used for the purpose of preventing the soil from washing during the hard rains of winter and spring, as well as for the addition of fiber to the soil.

Two acres of cornstalks placed in the silo are worth in feeding about the same as five acres of stalks cut and fed as fodder. This shows how the corn crop may be utilized.

A tractor for farm machinery that is driven with reins is a novelty, two reins doing the steering and a third controlling the motor, while a fourth may be used on the brake if desired.

The manure spreader and the silo are two things that point the farmer towards a better bank account, and it is not going to be so very long before we will add to this the milking machine.

A post that is well set may last longer than one which has been made smaller by sharpening so as to drive it easily, but it is seldom as solid as the driven post. When the soil is water soaked the set post is more easily leaned by stock pushing on the fence.

Sweet clover is a great soil builder, it is a great feed and it is a great crop but it is only a few years since sweet clover was looked upon as the rankest sort of a weed to be guarded against and fought under every circumstance.

Buy a manure spreader.

Give the calf ground oats.

Sow alfalfa late in the spring.

Run the cream separator smoothly.

Litter should cover the feeding floor.

Keep records and know where you're "at."

Light and pure air prevent disease and promote productiveness.

When you have chosen a breed, work for size and vigor by selection and feeding.

The farmer that farms with his mind as well as his hands is generally a success.

The cellar is a good place to store flower roots in winter, provided it is a dry one.

Winter eggs make poultry profitable. Don't delay arranging for the comfort of the hens.

By putting a pinch of soda to ordinary cream it will whip as thick as whipping cream.

A \$10 forge and an anvil, with a few other tools, will more than pay their cost the first year.

The cow stable is a poor place for hot air, especially the kind that arises from an ill-kept temper.

Irrigation has been practiced in Spain nearly a century, the first canal having been begun in 1814.

Don't try to sell a skinny horse. Fat on a horse brings a higher price than on any other farm animal.

Hail may knock down the wheat and chinch bugs take the corn, but the cream check comes every month.

Get a thoroughbred, butter-bred bull calf now, if you have none, and grow him well to begin to improve your dairy.

Let the sunshine and fresh air come into the hen house through the windows instead of through cracks in the siding.

Plenty of grit and plenty of pure water are just as essential to egg production as good houses, and the right kind of food.

The poultry raiser should have a bone cutter. The cost price is reasonable and one will more than pay for itself the first year.

Both sexes in geese are feathered exactly alike, which makes it difficult to distinguish genders from geese, especially when young.

The seed corn should be stored where there will be little danger of frost. This is especially true until the ears are entirely dried out.

It doesn't look as though the markets could be overstocked with dairy products. Milk and butter prices are staying up well, in the cities at least.

The rich butter fat cows can be made more numerous only by careful breeding. If you mate rich butter fat stock only, the improvement will be rapid.

Eggs at 25 to 30 cents a dozen make an expensive cure for scours in calves. The better plan is to keep a quantity of dried blood meal on hand for this purpose.

Next to alfalfa there is roughage grown on the farm that will compare with clover hay. Of course, the brighter and cleaner it is the better for the stock.

Milk is a food, not a beverage. It is usually looked upon as a drink only, but the truth is it is a food supplying the need of practically every form of human necessity.

If any new males are to be bought this season it is a good plan to get them now while those who are selling have more to select from. As a rule, too, prices are low.

In drying off your cow don't dismiss her finally till you find that she is truly dry. Any milk or thick, matterly stuff left in the udder is likely to produce disease later on.

The farmer who arranges his work so as to be busy all the year around and to keep his men busy all the year around is the man that gets the largest profit and has the least trouble with help.

Dairying compels a farmer to diversify and to adopt a rotation in crops, and there is nothing that the average farm needs more, unless it is fertility and the dairy business provides that too.

It is a recognized fact that animal food must be given during the winter months to get a satisfactory egg yield and keep the fowls in a healthy condition, and while it may be supplied in other ways, green bone is the most economical.

Observe the methods of others in making money, but work out your own individual problem in the dairy. There are no two persons with exactly the same conditions and facilities. Use the experience of others to guide you, but still do your own driving.